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ing, but when the fight began he lit a cigar and informed the crew that he would toss it in the powder barrel rather than yield the ship to the pirates. A passenger, who was 'yellow as a sunflower' with the jaundice, was completely cured by the excitement of the battle.

"After this voyage was over, Captain Sturgis retired from the sea, and formed the firm of Bryant & Sturgis, which continued the Northwest fur trade until 1829,, when it ceased to be profitable. Bryant & Sturgis then became the leader in the California hide traffic. It was on their vessel that Richard H. Dana sailed 'Two Years before the Mast.' For thirty years off and on, William Sturgis represented Boston in the Massachusetts legislature. On one occasion a learned member of that assembly endeavored to confuse this bluff old sailor by a string of Latin and Greek quotations, to which Mr. Sturgis, who was self-educated beyond the point attained by most college graduates, replied in the Indian language of the Northwest Coast, which he said was quite as much to the point, and 'doubtless as intelligible and convincing to most of those present' as the classical quotations they had just heard. He always took a keen interest in the Oregon question, and published several articles and pamphlets in favor of the American claim. The westward extension of the forty-ninth parallel, as a compromise boundary, was suggested by him in a pamphlet of 1845, which undoubtedly had considerable influence on the result of the negotiations of 1846. Like most retired sea-captains, William Sturgis lived to a good old age, and kept his physical and intellectual vigor to the end. He died on October 21, 1863."

EDMOND S. MEANY

Essays, Verse and Letters. By JOEL M. JOHANSON. (Seattle: The Joel M. Johanson Memorial Committee, University of Washington, 1920. Pp. 204. \$3.)

The publishing committee consists of the author's colleagues on the faculty of the University of Washington—Richard F. Scholz, Harvey B. Densmore, Ralph D. Casey and Joseph B. Harrison. The dedication is to the father and mother of Joel M. Johanson.

The author was a product of the west. He was born in Wisconsin on November 30, 1879. The family moving farther west, young Johanson received his schooling in the Bellingham Bay cities. He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1904. He won the contest which gave him the distinction of being the first

Rhodes scholar sent to Oxford from the State of Washington. Since his return he served his Alma Mater until his untimely death from an automobile accident, December 13, 1919.

Few instructors have left so fine a record in the University of Washington as has Mr. Johanson in the inspiration he imparted for the love of truth and the diligence he exemplified in seeking it. Only a few of his writings were published. The rest were left in manuscript for his further revision. The committee has rendered a fine, brotherly service by gathering these into permanent form.

The beautiful simple volume opens with a tender tribute to its author in verse by Professor Joseph B. Harrison.

While the contents of the volume do not relate to history the book itself will surely grace some chapter in the history of education in Washington.

The Miners' Laws of Colorado. By THOMAS M. MARSHALL.
(Washington, D. C.: *The American Historical Review*, 1920.
Pp. 426 to 439.)

Reprinted in separate form from the April, 1920, issue of the *American Historical Review*, Professor Marshall's scholarly article becomes an item which collectors of Northwest Americana will prize.

The purpose of the study is well explained in the opening sentences as follows: "To the student of governmental institutions in the United States, government based upon social compact is a familiar conception. As a basis of state-making in the West the idea has received the attention of many historians and needs no elaboration here. But less attention has been given to the social compact as a basis of local government. The object of this paper is to present the salient features of the beginnings of organized governmental units in what is now the state of Colorado."

It was stated that the old mining laws could never be recovered but Professor Marshall has found hundreds of volumes in the vaults of various county clerks. Some of these he has studied in this brief paper showing that the miners, always concerned with such matters as claims and records, frequently found also that it was necessary for them to pass and enforce local laws. In this connection the miners are seen to aim at substantial justice and to avoid the technicalities of lawyers. A Trail Creek District resolution provided that no lawyer, attorney, "counselor, or pettifogger"